

plead for the release of the prisoners and the restoration of their land. However, her requests were not granted.

For the remainder of her life, Sarah was dedicated to giving lectures on the East Coast to promote Native American rights. In her lectures, she advocated the idea that her people could and should run their own lives without the interference of Federal authorities. On October 17, 1891, Sarah died of tuberculosis at the age of 47. Just before her death Sarah founded a school for young Indian children in Lovelock, Nevada.

In 1883, she published the first book written by a Native American woman, "Life Among the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims," which gave a Native American viewpoint of settlers in the west. In her book, she wrote of Thocmetony, the name she was given as a young child, and of the legacy for which she aspired, "Somebody will always admire me; and who will come and be happy with me in the Spirit-land? I shall be beautiful forever there. Yes, she be more beautiful than my shell-flower, my Thocmetony!"

Although it is not the Spirit-land of which she speaks, soon we will all be able to admire her beauty forever in Statuary Hall, and more importantly admire the beauty of her dreams and the work she did to make these dreams a reality.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I, again, thank the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) for her support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 5, as amended. The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 5, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR COMMEMORATION OF DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST CEREMONY

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concur-

rent resolution (H. Con. Res. 63) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 63

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY.

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on May 5, 2005, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be on the floor here today with the gentlewoman from Nevada on an important resolution, H. Con. Res. 63.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is mandated by Congress to educate Americans about the history of the Holocaust and to annually honor and remember the victims of this catastrophic, horrible event. As a Nation, we do this on the National Days of Remembrance. The purpose of the Days of Remembrance is to ask all Americans to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember the victims and renew our commitment to democracy and human rights for every person.

House Concurrent Resolution 63, the resolution before us, will provide this year's national ceremony, which will be conducted on May 5, 2005, in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol building.

Mr. Speaker, it is necessary to go through this procedure to use the very sacred center of the Capitol for a ceremony in joint authorization by both the House and the other body because of the significance of this particular location and the significance and importance in this building.

Outlining the importance of this event, there have been several high-profile keynote speakers in the past, including former Secretary of State Colin Powell, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and President George W. Bush, among others.

The theme of this year's Days of Remembrance commemoration is entitled "From Liberation to the Pursuit of Justice." The commemoration will honor the courageous individuals, as well as the organizations and countries who attempted to rescue them. How appropriate I believe it is, Mr. Speaker, at this time that we remember the victims of the Holocaust.

In remembering those who took a determined stance against Nazism, we

honor the memory of those who perished, and, of course, we are reminded that individuals do have the power and the choice to make a difference in the fight against oppression and murderous hatred.

Evil persists in the world, Mr. Speaker, but our triumph over the perpetrators of the Holocaust reminds us that evil can and will be defeated, but only if we have the courage to stand up to it. This is a vital lesson, one we must never forget. This ceremony will help us to remember it. This ceremony is important.

Again, I want to thank the gentlewoman for supporting this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today proudly in support of House Concurrent Resolution 63, authorizing use of the Capitol Rotunda on May 5 of this year for a ceremony sponsored by its United States Holocaust Memorial Council to observe the Days of Remembrance for victims of the Holocaust.

I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) for introducing this, as well as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), the original cosponsor of the bill. Unfortunately, she could not be here because of a prior commitment in her congressional district.

The Days of Remembrance ceremony honors those men, women and children who suffered through one of the darkest periods of our history. Every year, the Days of Remembrance recalls different historical events of the Holocaust. This year's theme, "From Liberation to Pursuit of Justice," commemorates the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camps and the persecution of war criminals at Nuremberg, Germany.

For over 20 years, Congress has approved the use of the Rotunda for this ceremony each spring and every year that I attend I am struck by the two competing feelings that I have: One, the shocking realization that man's inhumanity to man sometimes seems to know no bounds; that a mere 60 years ago, 6 million Jews were exterminated throughout the world, their only transgression being the fact that they were Jewish.

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But I am also struck by the incredible realization that 60 years after the most heinous episode in our civilized world's history here we still are. We are not only survivors, but we have managed to thrive. Every year those who have survived and thrived, their children and grandchildren and now their great grandchildren, gather under the dome of the United States Capitol, the very seat of power of the most important and strongest nation in the world.